HE TRIES TO MEASURE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WITH RIS FIVE-CENT GAUGE, AND MAKES

A MESS OF THINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 24.-To-day was one of the two days set apart by the House for the consideration of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, but Chairman Holman undertook to push that measure aside for the benefit of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which, at the beginning of the session, he announced was to be reported to the House and passed before the Holiday recess, but which was not brought in until January 18. On a yea-andmay vote the chairman of the Appropriations Comwas defeated by a majority of thirty in a total of 244 votes. The day was lost to the friends of the Bankruptcy bill, however, by the adoption of a motion to adjourn offered by Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, out of respect to the memory of the late Associate Justice Lamar.

Chairman Holman is naturally anxious to get the Sundry Civil bill through the House with as little delay as possible, for even he seems to be conscious that a careful study of some of its provisions will lead many Representatives, irrespec tive of party, to oppose them. Probably a more imperfect and inadequate measure of the sort was never framed and reported by any Appropriations Committee in the history of Congress, unless it was in the XLIVth Congress, when Judge Holman was at the head of the Committee. In discussing the pending bill General Cogswell, of Massachu setts, who was a member of the sub-committee which framed it, called attention to a number of the provisions, which, as he and every other member of the Committee on Appropriations know, are utterly inadequate. The amount recommended for the pay of assistant custodians and janftors for all public buildings outside of Washington is \$380,000, with which is coupled a provision re quiring the Secretary of the Treasury so to apportion the amount as " to prevent a deficiency there As "Economist" Holman knows there is necessarily a yearly increase in the expenditure on this account due to the completion and occupation of new buildings and the natural increase of public business. The estimates for next year amounted to \$945,870; the regular appropriation for the current year was \$580,000, and the De ficiency bill reported last week carries an item of \$75,000, making the total required for this year For fuel, lights and water for public buildings

the amount carried in the Sundry Civil bill is \$800,000, which is an increase of \$50,000 over the regular appropriation for the current fiscal year, but that amount has been found inadequate and the Appropriations Committee only last week recommended a deficiency appropriation of \$100, 000, making a total of \$850,000, or \$50,000 more than the amount recommended for next year. This also is an item in which there is a natural and necessary increase from year to year.

Probably the most unjust feature of the bill, a General Cogswell pointed out in his speech, is that which relates to the payment of claims for back pay, etc., due to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs on account of services during the War of Rebellion. These claims are on account of services rendered twenty-seven to thirty years ago. and are due under acts of Congress. They are paid or ought to be paid as soon as adjusted and certified by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. The individual claims are small-proba averaging less than \$200 each-but the claimants as a rule are persons to whom a delay of eighteen months after the adjustment of their claims which have been pending for so many years means serious hardship-and such a delay in the case of thousands of claimants is always caused by a failure to make adequate appropria-

Recognizing these facts as well as the justice of the claims, the List Congress made an in definite appropriation of "so much as may be necessary" for their payment from time to time as the claims were adjusted. This was just and sensible legislation, because there was no danger that money would be expended in an improper or extravagant manner. In striking contrast to the wise action of the last Congress is that which Economist" Holman proposes to the present one to take. The Sundry Civil bill now pending apropriates only \$750,000 for the payment of claims of the Treasury Dement on account of back pay, bounty, commutation of rations to prisoners war in rebel States, etc., during the next fiscal year. That is the same as the regular appropriation for the current fiscal year, in addition to which the sum of \$355,000 is included in the Deficiency bill, which was reported from "Economist' Holman's committee only two days after he reported the Sundry Civil bill. The total amount actually required for this year, therefore, is \$1,105,000. It was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that \$350,000 would be sufficient to pay the claims which will be certified during the next fiscal year, and that estimate has been deliberately reduced \$100,000 by the majority of the Appropriations Committee, which knows as well to-day as it will know next winter that the money will have to be voted and that the delay will work injustice and cause distress among several thousand persons whose claims are just and who have been waiting more than a quarter of a century to have them adjusted and paid.

The treatment which the Coast and Geodetic Survey has received at the hands of "Economist" Holman is wholly unjustifiable. The original estimate for next year amounted to \$502,500, which was much less than any estimate for many years. Ex-Governor Sayers, of Texas, who was acting chairman of the sub-committee on the Sundry Civil bill, in December prevailed upon Superintendent Mendenhall to cut this estimate down to about the amount approximated for the current fiscal year-\$485,000-although this reduction would cripple the necessary operations of the service to some extent. But this did not satisfy the "economical" chairman of the sub-committee and Mr. Mendenhall was astounded a month later by the receipt of a letter from Judge Holman requesting him to submit a revised estimate making further reduction of \$64,000. This he declined to do, and in a terse and cogent letter which would have convinced anybody except a statesman of the Holman type he gave the reasons for his refusal. Among other things Superintendent Mendenhall declared that "to make such a reduction would result in the practical disruption of a technical corps, most members of which have de toted their lives to the service of the Government, nd all of whom are possessed of technical knowledge and skill not to be met with elsewhere. He also said :

"The Coast and Geodetic Survey cannot be regarded as a bureau engaged in scientific researches, te operations of which may be safely arrested or greatly restricted at any time. It is, and always has been, a bureau of applied science. Its output is entirely practical in character, and some of the most important interests of the country are greatly benefited by or entirely dependent upon its

Superintendent Mendenhall's protest, of course, had no effect upon Judge Holman, but other memers of the committee appear to have overruled him in regard to some items, for the reduction amounted to only \$35,000 instead of the \$64,000 which he had demarded. The service, however, cannot stand even this reduction without serious njury, and it led General Cogswell to declare that more is allowed than this bill authorizes, that bureau might as well be abolished; indeed, it would have been a manlier way if the committee had recommended no appropriation at all and prothe bureau and sell its

effects at public auction." The majority of the House of Representatives has approved the reduction. The cool disregard of the interests and necessary requirements of the

public ser e by the majority of the Appropriations Committee is also shown by its action on the items for supplies for lighthouses and salaries of keepers of the same. Recent legislation has alded thirty-nine new light stations, and yet the amount recommended on account of the objects named has not been increased by a single dollar. Again, recent legislation of Congres has increased the necessary expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deal and Dumb by the addition of thirty-eight pupils, but the majority of the Appropriations Committee has refused to grant a dollar on account of this increase.

The bill abounds in items, some of which have heretofore been indicated in these dispatches and all of which show that the majority of the Appropriations' Committee, under the leadership of

and of which show that the majority of the Appropriations' Committee, under the leadership of "Economist" Holman, has adopted a policy not only in utter disregard of the interests and necessities of the nublic service, but one which will create heavy deficiencies to be provided for by the next Congress, when the Hoosier statesman will not sit at the head of the House Committee on Appropriations with power to measure the finan-Appropriations with power to measure the finan-cial ability and requirements of the United States Government with his five-cent gauge.

CAPTURE OF MEXICAN BANDITS.

TWO OF THE OUTLAW CHIEFS IN CUSTODY-A

SHARP FIGHT REPORTED. Washington, Jan. 24.-Two leaders of the bandits who have caused so much trouble along the Mexican border have been captured. Information of their apprehension was received to-day at the War Depuriment in the following telegram to Secretary Elkins from Brigadier-General Wheaton at San Antonio, Tex.:

I have the honor to report an important success of our roops on the Tio Grande border. Francisco Benavides the bandit chief who led the murderous attack on the Mexican outpost opposite San Ignacio, on the 10th ult. was captured yesterday by a detachment of 34 Cavelry, commanded by Lieutenant J. T. Dickman, 3d Cavelry, and is with two other important bandit leaders, new a prisoner in the camp of Captain Chase's squadron, at Baluarte Ranch, Zapata County, Tex.

The following has been received from Captain George F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, commanding reserve squadron, troops D and K, 3d cavalry, in the field George F. Chase. from Fort Sam Houston, dated Baluarte Ranch, Janu-

Lieutenant Dickman, while scouting from this camp with detachments of D and K troops, Lieutenants Walker and Conrad, captured Francisco Benavides and Prudencie Gonzales, leaders in the San Ignacio raid. They are now prisoners in the San Ignacio raid. They are now prisoners in my camp. Dickman had a sharp fight with a party of bandits yesterday afternoon. It resulted in wounding and capturing Ecovarria and captain, and one of the most desperate of the bandits, a deserter from the Mexican army, who emptied every curtridge in his Winchester before he was captured. Sergeant Kramp with three men of D troop captured the leader where Beautiful three men of D troop captured the bandit chiefs Benavides and Gonzales. They saw the bandies first and laid for them in the brush. The officers and men of the squadron have worked night and day through cold and storm, con-They saw the bandits first and laid ducting themselves with bravery, patience and judgment worthy of commendation during the execution of the plans for the capture of the bandit leafers.

CHAIRMAN BACON'S PROCRASTINATION.

IT IS MULTIPLYING THE CHANCES DAILY FOR

THE DEFEAT OF ANY SILVER LEGISLATION. Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).-Some of the friends f the bill to repeal the Silver Purchase act have be come impatient on account of the procrestination of hairman Bacon of the Committee on Banking and Currency, from which the bill was reported. It was known more than a week ago that the Committee on Rules would favorably report a resolution to set apart a day for the consideration of the measure, but the ommittee cannot do so until it shall receive an official request upon which to act. Down to this afternoon on had made no such request, although it is asserted that he has been repeatedly urged by friends of the bill to do so, and has as often replied that he was busy "getting things fixed." If he has accomplished anything in that regard the results are as mpossible to discover as the efforts by which he achieved them have been imperceptible and mysterious. To the most careful observer no change whatever in the prospects of the bill appears to have taken place, so far as the House is concerned, since it was

reported from the committee. 'I do not know what to make of Bacon," a promi nent Democratic advocate of the bill petulantly observed to-day. He added: "I think If Bacon would

shave his beard and quit trying to look like a portrait of Shakespeare, he would do better as a legislator. He seems to be too much occupied with himself."

Perhaps Mr. Bacon does not realize that only five weeks of this Congress remain, and that every day's delay in the consideration of the bill will multiply the chances against its passage.

AN OFFICE FOR CHARLES E. COON.

Washington, Jan. 24 .- Charles E. Coon, ex-Assistant ecretary of the Treasury, was to-day appointed by ecretary Elkins confidential clerk to General Batchelder, Quartermaster-General of the Army, at a sal-ary of \$1,600 per annum. Mr. Coon was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for some time previous to the advent of the Democratic Administration in 1885. He acted as agent in London for this country in floating United States bonds, and has performed other duties of trust and confidence in connection with the finances of the Government. He was afterward a partner in the banking house of Bateman & Co., New-York.

Washington, Jan. 24.-The committee appointed ov the New-Orleans National Nicaragua Canal Convention has issued a historical letter in support of ts position that the United States shall build the canal, own and control a majority of the stock and fix the tolls on the canal after completion. The letter shows that after the Mexican War President Polk negotiated through Judge Hise, of Kentucky, with Nicaragua for concessions for this canal. Later, during President Grant's Administration, this con-cession was again taken up. Then during President Arthur's Administration concession; were again made o the United States Covernment, but all these negotiations falled on account of diplomatic relations with England. The letter further shows that Engand's diplomacy- has for more than forty years de layed the construction by the United States of this matic difficulty is in the incorporation of a private company with the Government as owner of over fourfifths of the stock, appointing or voting for thirteen out of the fifteen directors, and indorsing the bott and controlling the building of the canal and the bursements of the funds.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION IN PROSPECT.

Washington, Jan. 24-Complaints have been made y Tennessee and Georgia marble men that in the onstruction of the new Congressional Library buildng in this city the native marbles have been discrimi ated against in favor of the foreign marbles, and that of the native marble used Vermont furnished the bulk. The complaint is that \$600,000 worth of foreign and only about \$38,000 worth of native murble ha been purchased. Representative Houk, of Tennessee. as had some correspondence on the subject with General Casey, who is in charge of the work on the hibrary building, and it is probable that the General will find his conduct the object of a resolution pro-viding for Congressional investigation, although he has written to Representative Houk denying any discrim-ination on his part.

NO OPPOSITION TO MR. HALFORD.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).-The report has been out in circulation that a fight is being made in the Senate mmittee on Military Affairs over confirmation of Mr. Halford, the President's private secretary, as major and paymaster in the Army. Inquiry to-day elicited the information that the report is erroneous and that theory "that the offices should be held by polinothing resembling a contest over the nomination ex-On the contrary, it can safely be ists or is probable. said that Mr. Halford will be confirmed some day this week. One or two Senators have expressed the opinion that appointments in the staff ought generally o be reserved for meritorious officers of the Army whom long and faithful service entitle to such reward and it is possible that expressions of this nature have been construed into formal opposition. By law civilians may be appointed paymasters in the Army as well as officers, and Presidents Johnson and Grant selected their private secretaries for these offices. pointed from civil life. Senator Proctor is reported as opposed to Mr. Halford's confirmation. As a matter of fact Senator Proctor is particularly favorable to confirmation. A majority of the officers in the pay corps were ap-

RECEPTION OF THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER. Washington, Jan. 24 .- Dr. Francisco E. Bustamente, the newly appointed Minister from Venezuela to the United states, was received formally by President Harrison at the White House at noon to-day. Bustamente was presented by Secretary of State Foster, and after he had handed the President his credentials the usual expressions of mutual good-will and regard were exchanged.

THE LATEST ATTACK ON TRUSTS.

Washington, Jan. 24.-Mr. Harter, of Ohio, to day ntroduced in the House a bill for the suppression of trusts, which in substance directs the Secretary of the trusts, which in substance directs the Secretary of the Treasury, upon satisfactory proof that the manufacture, distribution, price or terms of sale of any article of general consumption is practically under the control or direction of a trust or "combine," to make the

article free of duty and cancel all patents relating

A PROGRAMME ARRANGED. REPUBLICAN SENATORS COME TO AN AGREE-MENT-THREE TERRITORIES MAY

PE MADE STATES.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).-The Republican Senators succeeded this afternoon in straightening out a programme of legislation for the guidance of the Re publican "Steering Committee" during the rest of the The main point of dispute was whether any action should be taken on bills admitting the four ferritories of New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma to Statehood. The Pacific Slope senators have been anxious to see these Territories become States during the present Administration, and they have urged the passage of enabling acts with persistence and enthusiasm ever since the first day of this session The Eastern Senators have gravely doubted the advisability of admitting these four new States. New-Mexico. speaking population, among whom were great numbers of illiterates. Arizona was overburdened with debt and very sparsely settled. In Utah the polygamy problem would have to be dealt with. Oklahoma was small and new Territory whose boundaries and popilation were likely to be greatly affected by the adop unation were likely to be greatly affected by the adoption of the surrounding Indian tribes and reservations. The caucus yielded so far to-day to the importunities of the far Western Senators who want () see the territorial system speedily abolished as to agree to put measures admitting New-Mexico, Okiahoma and Utah on the session order of business. But to neutralize as far as possible the effect of this concession, the enabling hills were listed at the very foot of the programme. The anti-Option bill is to be voted on next Tuesday afternoon. The Cherokee Reservation bill, according to the present order, is then to succeed to the place of privilege. Some legislation amendatory of the Interstate Commerce act is to follow, and after its passage the Nicaragua Canal bill is to be taken up. As less than five weeks of the session now remain, and the appropriation bills have all to be discussed and passed within that time, it can be seen what a remote chance there is of the success of the New-Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah Admission bills, senators Dubois and Carey have won a victory for their admission policy, but it will scarcely bear fruit at this session of Congress. tion of the surrounding Indian tribes and reservation

DEMOCRATS GETTING ANXIOUS

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).-Although there was no open opposition to the adjournment of the House after a sitting of only fifty minutes on account of the death of Associate Justice Lamar, there was a good deal of unfavorable comment afterward among leading Democrats, who realize that this Con gress will soon expire, leaving an enormous amount of work undone. Some of them have even begun to feel anxious in regard to the appropriation bills, which are in an unusually backward condition, and this anxiety is intensified by the evident lack of interest felt by Democrats generally in the business of legislation. As soon as the House adjourned, Chairman Holman, of the Appropriations Committee, took step to have the House meet at 11 a. m. to-morrow, and a resolution to that effect will doubtless be adopted. It will be of little advantage, however, unless Representatives shake off their leibargy and indifference, and evince a spirit of industry and punctuality which they have seldom exhibited since the present House of Representatives was organized in December, 1891.

FOUR STATES STILL REMISS.

Washington, Jan. 24.-Secretary of State Foster was o-day informed by Vice-President Morton that th electoral votes of all the States had been received by mail, but that the duplicate copy which the law requires to be delivered by messenger has not been received from the States of Indiana, Montana, Oregon Secretary Poster finds himself co fronted by the question whether it is heressary under the law for him to send for the electoral vote by nessenger when one copy has already been received by mail. The law is somewhat confused upon thi point. It will be remembered that after the last Presidential election Secretary of State Bayard sent a messenger to Florida for a duplicate copy of the vote for Presidential electors, after a copy had been received by mail.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 24.-In the House to-day the pecial order was the Bankruptcy bill, the consideration of which to-day and to morrow has been as signed, subject, however, to general appropriation

nittee of the Whole for the further consideration of

the Sundry Civil bill. Mr. Oates said that he did not wish to antaronize this motion, and would not do so if Thursday we substituted for today for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. But to this substitution Mr. Dickerson objected, and the friends of the Bankruptcy bill ralled in opposition to Mr. Holman's motion. The motion was defeated—yeas 107; nays 137.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NICARAGUA CANAL ration Day parade at Washington on March 4. He will not ride down Pennsylvania-ave, mounted on a spirited charger as murshal of the New-York Division. The great Tammany chief will not even accompany his braves to the National capital to do homage to Grover Cleveland when he takes the oath of office as President of the United States. Mr. Croker has written a letter to General Mar tin T. McMahon, who is the Grand Marshal of the parade, declining to serve. Tammapy Hall, some 1,000 strong, was billed for the right of the line, and Marshal Croker with a picked staff of mounted Wigwam warriors was to head the procession. The programme as far as the Boss of Tammany is concerned will not be carried out.

In his letter to General McMahon, Mr. Croker gave as his reason for resigning the conspicuous post assigned him, that he is "obliged to take a trip South with his family and will, therefore, not be able to serve as marshal of the New-York Division." He recommended that Commissioner homas S. Brennan, of the Department of Street Cleaning in this city, be substituted in his place General McMahon, in communicating this to Colonel William Dickson, chairman of the Committee on Civic Organizations at Washington, wrote as follows: "I should be glad to have this (the substitution of Mr. Brennan) done if it meets with your views. Commissioner Brennan is entirely competent, and has had much experience in the management of large processions. He is energetic and enthusiastic in matters of this kind. If you think favorably of this, please advise him of his appointment."

The Committee on Civic Organizations promptly approved the suggestion, and Mr. Brennan was apinted Mr. Croker's successor as Marshal' of the New-York Division. The Commissioner received

his commission yesterday.

The sudden discovery of Mr. Croker that it was necessary to take his family South at the time of the inauguration was the talk of the politicians of all shades yesterday. It was considered also a remarkable coincidence that it should be made known in this city just after Mr. Cieveland had struck such a carefully-aimed blow at Mr. Croker's ticians." This remarkavle declaration was made by Mr. Croker at Tammany Hall on January 3. He emphasized it by adding : "The present administration of the manitipal government shows that the city is better and more economically gov-erned when politicians till the offices than when

so-called business men' administer them."

Mr. Cleveland, giving a forecast of his inended policy at Lakewood, on Monday, said: "The next Administration will be a business men's Administration. By that I mean that business men are to have the preference in the appoint-Of course the business men will be Demo-

ments. Of course the business men will be Democrats But in making the appointments I shall consider the business recorts of the applicants. That will have greater weight with me than the indorsements of political organizations."

The belief was strong in political circles last evening that Mr. Cleveland's declaration had been prepared by him to assert by means of the strongest possible contrast of which words were capable, his condemnation of Mr. Croker's theory that the offices should go to politicians and that business men were not wanted. Nobody expressed astonishment that under the circumstances Mr. Croker had fallen out of the inaugural parade. Don M. Dickinson reached the city last evening and went to the Hoffman House. Senator Carlisle was said to be on the way. It is understood that they are to join ex-Secretary Bayard and Mr. Whitney at Lakewood in consultation with Mr. Cleveland.

Latest reports regarding ex-Secretary Bayard in the secretary and in the positive statements made in

with Mr. Cleveland.

Latest reports regarding ex-Secretary Bayard tend to discredit the positive statements made in some quarters that he is to return to his former office of Secretary of State. It is said that he is more likely to receive a foreign mission.

EXPERTS DO NOT AGREE.

WITNESSES CONTRADICT EACH OTHER OVER MR. LANGLEY'S SIGNATURE-THE DE-

INTEREST IN BROOKLYN'S DIVORCE TRIAL.

FENCE BEGUN. The interest in the trial of the suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Marie Bell Langley, daughter of W. I. Shepard, of Irvington, N. Y., against William the wealthy wool merchant, member of Brooklyn clubs, vachtsman, and former re-ident of the Heights, was shown yesterday by the crowd reking admission to the courtroom when the trial was continued before Judge Landon, in the supreme Court in Brooklyn. In the course of the afternoon st. Chir McKelway, Editor of "The Eagle," was in the courtroom, and sat beside Judge Landon. Dis trict-Attorney Ridgeway and Foster L. Backus were among the spectators. The report was current that the proposed counter-suit by Mr. Langley for divorce, E WAR



naming William C. DeWitt as co-respondent, wa about to be begun. Chauncey Trunx, one of the counsel for Mr. Langley, said, when asked if the papers were drawn up, that he could not answer my questions about the matter. W. J. Gaynor o

The prosecution in the case of Langley agt. Langfor the defence was begun, to be continued to-day Much of the time of the court was taken up by the evidence of experts in handwriting for both sides, who directly contradicted each other's conclusions.

The proceedings opened with the continuance maid at the United States Hotel in Fulton st., New face, whom she afterward recognized as Mr. Langley with a woman at the hotel. The two things which made her remember him were his red face and his She went to Irvington to see Mrs. Langley of Christmas, at the invitation of Miss Shepard. of Mrs. Langley. She refused to talk about the case to the proprietor of the United States Hotel.

Arthur Wells, the hall boy, was recalled and ques tioned by the defence in regard to his playing billiard and was asked if he ever got any money from any one. He answered that Mr. Herdling, proprietor of the hotel, gave him #20, which caused Mr. Root to the witness, advised him not to laugh,

Miss Alice T. Shepard, sister of Mrs. Langley, was hen called, and corroborated the evidence of Margaret O'Grady in regard to her recognizing Mr. Langley he man she had seen at the United States Hotel, and dentified Mr. Langley's handwriting in a packag

Daniel T. Ames, an expert in handwriting, was called to prove the identity of the handwriting of the defendant with that of the man who registered as W. Lawlor and lady. Newark," on five different of asions at the United States Hotel. The letters identified as written by Mr. Langley by his sister in-law were offered in evidence, and Mr. Parsons objected on the ground that they were confidential communicatons between husband and wife. Ex-Judge Rey nolds, for the plaintiff, said that they were not to be read, but were only to be used for purposes of comparison. Mr. Parsons said it would be running against

tion in the signatures on the hotel register."

On cross-examination the witness said that he had but he admitted that he had made mistakes in regard to handwriting. He admitted that he had not ompared Mr. Langley's signature with that on the hotel register.

John J. Vall, cashier of the Commercial Bank, testified to his confident belief that the same man wrote the Langley letters and the signatures in the hotel register. On the point of the passing of forged signatures by bank tellers he said he belleved it was always through carelessness.

Detective Doscher was recalled and asked about the woman he saw in company with Mr. Langley at the United States Hotel, whom he recently saw enter No. 234 Fifth-ave. He said Mr. Langley lived at this place. A week ago saturday he saw a cab drive up and a woman enter the house whom he believed to be the same woman he had seen at the hotel. He saw her face distinctly. Mr. Langley came out and paid the cabman, and later he the woman came out, went to the corner by Del-monico's, separated and again met in Broadway and went into the second entrance of the Hoffman House. The witness added, "I watched there until nearly 10

o'clock, and nearly froze with the cold."

Doscher and the haliboy, Wells, also recalled, de-lared that the woman with Mr. Langley at the nited States Hotel was not Mrs. Langley. This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Parsons moved that the case be dismissed as no

rustworthy testimony to support the accusations had

Parsons moved that the case be dishussed as no trustworthy testimony to support the accusations had been presented. The motion was dealed, and an exception was taken.

In opening the case for the defence W. J. Gaynor denounced the private detective, hired as long ago as 1899 by Mrs. Langley, when she was living with ler lausband, and placed on his track. He urged the jury not to part husband and wife on any such evidence. He said Mr. Langley would rebut the evidence. He said Mr. Langley would rebut the evidence in regard to handwriting. He closed by saydence in regard to handwriting. He closed by saying: "Whether this wife did as she did of her own volition, or whether some serpent has destroyed the happiness of this household, may hereafter be discovered. Before the tribunal of God the motives for which this suit was brought may be made plain."

Dr. william E. Hagan, an expert in penmanship, testified that he had examined the signatures in question, and that it was easy to pick out letters and parts of letters and make out that two signatures towards the viction of the signatures was that the signature w. Lawfor was not written by Mr. Langley. He disputed the conclusions of Expert Ames one by one, and asserted as chistons of Expert Ames one by one, and asserted as indisputable that Mr. Langley could not have written in the hotel register. On cross-examination nothing was brought out to shake his evidence.

Mr. Langley was in court for the first time while evidence.

Mr. Langley was in court for the first time with

evidence.

Mr. Langley was in court for the first time while
the evidence for the defence was being presented. He
will be upon the witness stand to-day.

THE POISONING CASES AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—Robert Beatty, who is charged with being an accomplice of Hugh F. Dempsey in the attempt to close down the Homestead Steel Worksduring the strike by administering pol on to the nonanion worknen, was placed on trial in the Criminal union workinen, was placed on trial in the Criminal
Court this morning. Beatty, it will be remembered,
was arrested in Louisville and brought back here on
extradition papers after a hard battle. The indictments against Beatty are the same as those upon which
Dempsey was tried. It was nearly noon when the
selection of the jury was completed. Prosecuting
Alternox Goelring, then announced that the present Attorney Goehring then announced that the prosecut-ing counsel for the defence and the defendant himself had agreed to submit in evidence the testimony of the doctors, the witnesses who were patients of the latter and the expert testimony offered in the case against

Hugh F. Dempsey.

Patrick Gallagher, the confessor, and J. M. Davidon, two of the other defendants, will be called up immediately at the conclusion of the Beatty trial. It is expected that they will plead guilty and throw

Attorneys Marshall, Brennan and Porter to-day nied the application for a new trial of Hugh F. Dempsey. meconvicted of poisoning Homestead ateel workers. The

reasons given include the usual alleged errors of the court, etc., and in conclusion the attorneys say material evidence has been discovered showing misconduct of certain jurors.

THE BOSSES' BIDDING DONE.

SENATOR M'CARTY'S BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

IT LEGALIZES THE ACTS OF BROOKLYN OF FICIALS IN MISAPPROPRIATING MONEY FOR

FIGHT AGAINST IT.

THE COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION-RE-PUBLICANS MAKE A GOOD

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Jan. 24.-Senator McCarty spent an exuncomfortable hour and a half this morn ing, but at the end of that time he was one of the happiest men in the state. The first condition was due to the uncertainty that existed as to the passage of his bill legalizing the criminal acts of the Kings County and Brooklyn officials in misappropriating money for the Columbian celebration. The attack that Mr. Malby, the Republican leader, made upon the sembly to thinking, and that, in the case of measure of this kind, would be the very worst thing that could happen to imperil their passage. It came desperately being the cause of the death of this bill.

However, the Democratic members are not allowed to do as they themselves think they ought to do, but as some one of the four Democratic bosses tells them If that were not the case, this bill never would have got through the Assembly as it did this morning. It had, however, the narrowest sort of margin. The bill was on the order of third reading, and long before it was reached Assemblyman O'Connor, who under Hugh McLaughlin is the sub-boss of the Brooklyn members of the Assembly, and gives orders to

members on the floor, was hurrying from member to member with a tally-sheet polling the House together they managed to find just enough votes to pass it, but for some time O'Connor thought that he would be compelled to have the bill put aside until ore Democratic members were in the House. This led one of the members to remark that it was curious how Democratic votes could be depended upon always to get men who were under indictment for criminal offences out of their difficulties, When the bill was announced, Mr. Ainsworth asked

that it be laid aside and made a special order for to-morrow morning, as Mr. Malby, the evening fore, bad raised a question of law upon which he wanted time to look up the authorities. He said that he was not against the bill if it was right, not allow the bill to go over until that time. He seemed to be more than auxious to jam it through then, when he was sure of the vote. It usually is the rule when a member asks that a bill of this kind be laid over for a day for the purpose of making Inquiries into it that it is allowed by all the decent members of the Assembly-those who are pushing something forward that they really feel they ought not The latter like to get measures of this sort out of the way before something comes up to wreck their plans. Mr. Ainsworth then moved that the bill be made a special order for to-morrow morn-

Mr. Taylor, the only Republican member from Brooklyn, opposed the bill and declared that his con stituents were against it. Mr. Quigley, the Demo cratic leader, of course had to say something on the bill for the benefit of the bosses in Brooklyn who made him the leader. He declared, with his hands raised toward the Sheehan ceiling, that the bill did not shut off the criminal proceedings against the indicted offi-

Mr. Malby said that he had not changed his mind in relation to the bill, but was more than ever impressed with the strength of his opinion in relation to the effect the bill would have on the indictments. If the men were not guilty of a crime what was the bill here for! The Brooklyn Grand Jury, composed of citizens and neighbors of the men, had indicted them, and he was not in favor of making the Legislature a court of pardons for men under indictment for committing a crime.

A-semblyman Butts, of New-York, made a lame defence of the bill. He cited the laws that are passed every year legalizing mistakes and errors com nmitted staries public. This was so good an argument for Mr. Malby that he could not resist the temptation to use it over again, and he showed by Mr. Butts's The motion was defeated—yeas 107; nays 137.

CROKER WILL NOT MARCH.

HE DESERTS THE INAUGURATION PARADE.

HE SAYS—BUSINESS MEN AND

PUBLIC OFFICE.

Richard Croker will not march in the Inauguration Day parade at Washington on March 4. He will not ride down Pennsylvania-ave, mounted on the difficulty would be that these were the letters the the Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assemblyman Deitsch, of Brooklyn, who was a member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and who escaped indictment because he voted against the payment of the bills, will probably receive from the produced, but that suggestion was not adopted.

Judge Landon admitted the letters and first he held register was the writing in the letters and in the held register was the willings. He said: "I find that the signatures in the grown of the March of the bill that was to get his organized to the payment of the Saymbolize his good above, as a symbol of his political and official purity. In appealing to the members of the Assembly this morning to vote for the bill that was to get his organized to the members of the Assembly that the payment of the bill that was to get his organized to the produced and illustrated to the letters and in the held register was the wall the signatures in the given the produced and thus the produced indicate the produced indicate the produced indicate the bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that this bill was to be passed. Assembly man Deitsch, of Brooklyn officials that the superblook assembly man Deitsch, of Brook own words that it was to legalize the crimes of

a crime. He added that he hope that he holder ments would be "squashed."
All the iriends of the bill were staggered when Mr. All sworth asked them: "Now, if this bill does not localize the crime that has been committed, why does every member here who favors it constantly apologize for them!

The motion to make the bill a special order for to-morrow morning was defeated by a party voic, and the bill was finally passed, receiving 67 affirmative and 43 negative vides. Two Democrats voice with the Republicans. They were Ellison, of New-York, a lawyer, and Ryder, of Westchester. The bill n w goes to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments adopted in the Assembly last night.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CAPITOL-A LOCAL TAXATION MEASURE-OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Albany, Jan. 24 (Special).-When the Capitol Appropriation bill, setting aside \$700,000 for the work of the Capitol this year, came over to the Assembly from the Senate, an attempt was made to get it through immediately. Mr. Malby objected. The bill ought, he said, to go to the Ways and Means Committee before being acted upon. He sympathized with the men, some of whom might be thrown out of work for a day or two, but it was not good economy to push such important matters too rapidly. columbia, agreed with Mr. Malby, and said: "Just as the last trump is to be sounded, and the Angel Gabriel is about to summon all from below, some one rom Albany will rush up and ask for just time

enough to get another appropriation for the Capitol."

Assemblyman Fereival Farquhar introduced this morning a measure providing for 1-cal taxation for effice and countles. It is founded upon the Connelly bill of last year, and it came from the Single-tax

people. It is as follows: Section 1. It shall be the duty of all assessors officers performing the duties of assessors, in assessors and officers performing the duties of assessors, in assessing real property of any kind, to assess the value of land separately from all buildings, fences, structures, drains, crops, plants, trees and other improvements thereon, and to state, in separate columns, the assessed value of the land and

of the improvements. The Board of Supervisors in each county may, in its discretion, lays all taxes upon and in proportion to the assessed value of real estate alone, including land the assessed value of real estate above, including tails and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and personal property, or upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property together.

Sec. 3. The Common Council in each incorporated city of this State may, in their discretion, direct that taxes in

such city collected exclusively for city purposes shall be levied upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements, or upon personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements or upon personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements or upon personal property, alone trackers, al

personal property, or upon the assessed value of rand, im-provements and personal property taken together. Sec. 4. Nothing in this act contained shall be con-trued as diminishing the proportion of State tax which any county might be required to pay under existing laws, or under any laws which may be hereafter enacted; but in or under any laws which may be hereafter enacted; but in every county all real and personal property shall be as-sessed and returned in the manner now or hereafter pre-scribed by law; and any county in which the Board of Sepervisors may exempt from taxation any species of property by virtue of the power hereby conferred shall nevertheless pay the same proportion of the State tax which it would be liable to pay if no such exemption were

made. Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Among the other bills introduced in the Assembly was one presented by Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Railroad Company. This bill makes it unlawful for any railroad company to contract with any corporation for the payment of any claims that there may be found against it on account of death or injury by the negligence of the railroad's officials. The Long Island Railroad Company, a year or so ago, insured itself in the Casualty Company of Baltimore, paying a premium of \$100,000, against any claims that might be obtained against it on account of any accident to a passenger patrentizing the read.

John Kerrigan, of New-York City, had a bill this morning reducing the price of gas from \$1.25 to \$1 a thousand feet. Kerrigan says his gas bills last it is supposed to be directed against the Long Island

month were increased \$10, and he does not under-

stand it.

Assemblyman Southworth put forward a bill making the pilots on the New-York City fireboats rank the same as the foremen in the Fire Department.

Mr. Farquant introduced for the Legislative Committee of the National Guard the bill prepared by it. It gives to ten-company regiments two majors, three adjustants and two assistant surgeons, with the rank of captain. To twelve-company regiments an additional major, assistant surgeon and sergeaut-major are allowed.

are allowed.

One of the most ingenious bills that ever came before the Legislature was introduced late this afternoon by Assemblyman Shields. It is said to be in the interest of the large title guarantee and trust companies. It is "An Art to Prevent Clouds upon Titles to Real Estate." The bill requires that in each county there shall be officials known as public serfuences. They are required to pay an annual license fee of \$500, and \$10 more in fees to the County Clerk. After securing the license the persons who have the \$510 to pay for it may draw any deed, nuorizage, lease, will or other legal instrument. This does not, very graciously, prevent a lawyer drawing up any one of these papers, or a person drawing up his own will.

FARMERS' GRIEVANCES STATED.

A HEARING BY THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COM-MITTEE ON TAXATION.

Albany, Jan. 24.-The joint Legislative Committee on Taxation met in the senate Chamber this afternoon and continued its levestigation of the conditions governing taxation in New-York State.

Mr. Spalding, lecturer of the Farmers' State League said that half the farms in the State were mortgaged. and that all this property was being doubly taxed. Merchants were allowed to deduct the amount of their debts from the valuation of their property. On a farm of 250 acres forty years ago he had paid a tax of \$15; to-day he paid a tax of \$140, and the farm was worth no more now than then. If taxation were equalized the tax would be but 5 mills. A billion dollars' worth of gold and diamonds escaped taxation in the safe deposit vaults of New-York City. He was over \$2,000. Mr. spaiding said he was in favor of taxing savings banks and of a listing system some duction in the legal rate of interest, and in this he thought he voiced the sentiment of 100,000 farmers.

thought he voiced the sentiment of 100,000 fathers, the was in favor of a graded income tax; but neither this nor the collateral inheritance nor corporation tax should stand in the way of the listing system.

Ex-Senitor Collins, of Watervliet, president of the State Farmers' League, said that the farming interests of the state were near the bottom of the ditch. He said that the Erie Canal was a curse to the State. The canals carried less merchandise now than they carried vers ago. The farmers did not know how The canals carried less merchandise now than they carried years ago. The farmers did not know how to use their power. They should come to the Legislature and hisist on justice.

The committee will meet again in New-York City next Saturday at 11 a.m.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL PROMIBITIONISTS AND POPULISTS PROTEST AGAINST IT.

Albany, Jan. 24 (Special).-The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Committee met here to-day and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Francis to call upon Governor Flower and protest against the recent modification of the Constitutional Convention bill by which the Prohibition party is deprived of a chance of electing delegates at large. committee waited upon Governor Flower and he said he would hear them to-morrow. Mr. Wheeler said that if the Democrats persisted in passing their pres-ent bill, the Prohibitionists would vote for the Republican candidates in several Senate districts, and thus elect their candidates. Mr. Wheeler said that the Prohibitionist party held the balance of power in Several Senate district ..

A voice from the People's party was heard this morning in the Assembly Chamber in the form of a communication to the Speaker from Henry A. Hicks, chairman of the state organization, who objected to the passage of the bill for the election of delegates to the Con-titutional Convention. It was so framed, he said, as to violate the Constitution, making the convention merely an annex to the Democratic and Republican organizations. According to Mr. Hicks, the people will have little or no voice in the deliberations of the convention, so he gave notice that he would coprest the constitutionality of the proposed law, and if necessary carry the matter to the United States

Courts.

The Constitutional Convention bill on coming from
the Senate was referred to the Judiciary Committee

BUSH'S CASE BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE Albany, Jan. 24.—The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met this afternoon and began the consideration of the contest of George H. Bush for the seat now held by James Lounsberry in the IId Ulster District. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Charles F. Cantine and S. B. Sharp appeared on behalf of the sitting member. The testimony taken before Justice Parker at Kingston on December 24, 1892, was sub-mitted to the committee. Mr. Hasbrouck claimed that under the law Justices Mayham and Parker, before whom the first hearings were had, held min offices and were not competent to pass upon the ad-missibility or inadmissibility of the evidence. J. Newton Flero, for the contestant, said that the testi-mony had been taken honestly before the highest tribunal of the Slate, and according to the forms of law. The committee had the physical power to throw it out if they so desired. The evidence was admitted. The committee will continue the hearing next Tuesday

FOR A SITE FOR THE CITY COLLEGE. Albany, Jan. 24 (Special).-The Senate held a short session to-day, one lasting only twenty-five Then the Senators devoted their attention to the consideration in their committee meetings of the many

important bills before them.

The chief bill presented to-day was one by Senator Canter. It authorizes the board of trustees of the Col-lege of the City of New-York to select a site for proposed new buildings for the college, somewhere within the limits of the county of New-York, and to ex-pend \$600,000 for this site. In addition the trustees

may expend \$550,000 in the erection of new buildings for the college.

The Senate passed a resolution introduced by Senator Rossch asking Congress to pass the bill grading the salaries of postoffice employes. Senator Parker introduced the amendments to the military code prepared by the legislative committee of the National Guard Association.

IN THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. JAMES SMITH, JR., ELECTED SENATOR BY THE

TWO HOUSE -- A BILL AIMED AT MAYOR WANSER "RACLEGADED."

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24 (Special).-The Legislature got down to werk to-day. At noon the roll was called on United States Senator in both Houses, the Democrats voted solidly for James Smith, jr., and the Republicans for William J. Sewell. In the Senate the vote was 16 for Smith and 5 for Sewell. The result

of the ballots was spread upon the minutes, and to-

morrow noon, when a joint-meeting will be held, the ormal election of Mr. Smith will take place. The contest for the office of Judge of the Hoboken District Court was brought to a sudden termination to-day by the appointment of ex-Senator Elijah T. Paxton. Governor Werts made the nomination this morning and the Senate promptly confirmed it. is a victory for Boss Davis and Senator Daly, and a defeat for Boss McLoughlin, who wanted Leon

Abbett, jr., to have the place. Both Houses "railroaded" through the bill to deprive Mayor Wanser of Jersey City of the power of appointing the Corporation Attorney. Robert S. Hudspeth, who has just been appointed law judge of Hudson, was Corporation Attorney, and to prevent the appointment of a Republican to fill the office a bill was introduced vesting the appointing power in the Board of Finance. In both Houses the Repub-

regime, he would suggest that, in order to save time and the trouble of framing a law for each specific case, a general law be introduced, covering all pocases, and providing that whenever a Republican

cases, and providing that whenever a Republican is elected to any office to which patronage is attached, such patronage should be immediately transferred to some office which has a Democratic incumbent. The contest and been fought out last spring and fairly decided.

Mr. Daiy repued saying that his bill was desired by the people, as had been shown by last fall's election, Mr. Miller, Democrat, of Cape May, voted with the Republicans against the measure.

The House this afternoon passed the bill fixing the salary of the Vice-Chancellors at \$9,000 a year. They now get about that amount in fees.

A SAILOR STABBED BY HIS BROTHER. Thomas Healy, a sailor, was stabbed in the head and neck at No. 30 Clarkson-st. by his brother, Michael Healy,